ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Dramatic and Musical Entertainment.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Humpty-Dumpty."
DALY'S THEATRE—"The Reyal Middy." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Traites of Penzance."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"The Brook; or. A Jolly Day at the Picnie."

Madison Square Theater—" Hazel Kirke."

NEW-Yere Aquatum—2 and 8: Circus.

Niklo's Garden—" Pinsfore."

Park Theatre—"Chawles."

Ean Francisco Minstrels' Opera House—Variety.

Standard Theatre—"Hawntha."

Union Square Theatre—"The False Friend."

Wallack's Theatre—"The Colleen Bawn."

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#### Bhuiness Noites.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

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# New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Melikoff has been fired at, but escaped unburt. === The bill to buy up the London water-works has been introduced in Parliament. \_\_\_\_ It is said that France proposes negotiations to end the war between Chill and Peru.

DOMESTIC.-There is no prospect of tariff legislation, though the quinine manufacturers favor it - White Eagle told his story to the committee yesterday. - The appropriation for public printing is exhausted. \_\_\_\_ The investigation into the lease of the Dannemora Railroad was continued at Albany yesterday. === Erastus Cooke has been appointed a Supreme Court Judge for New-York State. ==== The canals of this State are in a bad condition. = The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has assembled. —— It is said that 2,000 men are ready to invade the Indian Territory. J. W. Mackey has bought out J. C. Flood's the order naming the head of the Supreme interest in the Comstock for about \$5,000,000. = The Republican members of the Maine Legislature passed resolutions yesterday urging the nomination of Senator Blaine at Chicago.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate yesterday bills were reported to allow drawbacks of duties on certain articles manufactured for export; to amend the Star Route Deficiency bill; to regulate promotions in the Navy. The Fitz John Porter debate was continued. === The House adjourned after passing eulogies on the late Senator Houston.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-Secretary Sherman was in the city yesterday, visited the Custom House and Bub-Treasury, made awards for bonds and had an informal conference at the Sherman Clab. Count de Lesseps visited the Normal School and was given a reception at Delmonico's by merchants. === Workmen in various branches of trade are still insisting or higher wages. = An exciting runaway occurred in Seventh-ave., by which Mrs. Samuel Jones was badly injured. = Gilbert and Bullivan sailed for England. === Judge Freedman issued an order against President Garrett on account of alleged contempt of court Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.80 cents. Stocks active, but feverish and irregular, closing excited and un-

settled. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, possibly followed by colder and clearing weather at night. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 55°; lowest, 33°; average, 4412°.

A letter from the Rev. Ray Palmer, printed on another page, directs attention to a proposed sanitary enterprise, which he deems of public importance.

A number of the capitalists of San Francisco have come to New-York, and now some of the Chinese are coming also. One hundred of them arrived yesterday. If Kearney should follow in their footsteps --!

The bill reported by the Hepburn Committee, which provides for minute and exact annual reports from railroad companies, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly yesterday. So also was the bill which prohibits an increase in the capital stock, unless the consent of the State Engineer and of two-thirds, in amount, of the stockholders has been obtained, and which requires, in addition, previous notice by public advertisement.

The reports from Kansas City show that the white man is getting ready to break another solemn promise made to the Indian. The President's proclamation warning all persons against any invasion of the Indian Territory threatens to be of no more effect than a puff of wind. The people are said to be determined to enter the Territory "at all "hazards." It would not be possible to overstate the wickedness and grossness of this outrage. It is to be hoped that it may yet be prevented by some means, moral or

Probably no one will deny that our policemen get their full share of denunciation and abuse. That is a sound reason why they should receive

a pair of runaway horses yesterday, who was knocked down and run over, the wheels of the carriage passing over his head, and who, nevertheless, bleeding and bruised as he was, leaped upon his horse and pursued the flying carriage, exhibited bravery which, under more romantic circumstances, might have won him a medal. Taken altogether, it was an extraordinary runaway; and the policeman's conduct was not the least remarkable part of it.

The American imitators of the English gentry whom a great thinker of their own nation scornfully designates as "game-preserv-"ers," find an unexpected obstacle in the path of their pleasure. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been moved by stories concerning brutal treatment of the victim of the Staten Island fox hunt to investigate the matter, and the sportsman who managed the hunt has been arrested and held for trial. The charge is denied, and the further defence is set up-which is not good either in morals or in law-that everything that was done was by direction of the gentlemen composing the hunt.

The Hon. Joel Parker is shown elsewhere to be once more palpitating with the expectation that his fellow-citizens will unanimously seize upon him and make him President by force. Every leap year this brief period of transport comes to him as regular as the hay fever; and if his valuable life is spared, he will be nominating himself for President in the year 1900 as cheerfully as he did in 1864. In Mr. Parker's estimation New-Jersey is the jewelled pivot of the universe, and New-Jersey is solid for Parker, in spite of ome feeble opposition from Senator Randolph. Governor McClellan, who reached down after him with a well-intended effort to lift him up on the bench, Mr. Parker ungratefully refuses to take into account as a possible disorganizer of his boom.

The Legislature should act promptly and in a liberal spirit upon the recommendations of the State Engineer respecting the need of dredging the canals. The late Democratic Superintendent of Public Works evidently left them, in spite of his extravagant expenditure, in a bad condition. Deposits upon the bottom of the canal have increased, until there is danger that before the end of the approaching season navigation may actually be clogged. Mr. Seymour justly says that it would be a great calamity to the State and country if this should happen at a time when the great movement of grain to the seaboard is taking place and the boatmen are getting a handsome revenue. The cost of removing some thousands of cubic yards of mud must not be counted in the face of such a danger as this. The good fortune as well as the perils

of the Czar are shared by his double. General Melikoff has already served as a target for the wretched marksmanship of the Nihilists, and has escaped unharmed, although the attack was made close at hand. As his assailant was immediately arrested by a Cossack in the street, the secret police and the military headquarters will have no opportunity of manifesting their wonted limpness and inefficiency. If the military dictator had been shot down in the street like a dog. Todleben, Gourko or Skobeleff would have been appointed his successor; and as Melikoff has been the most popular and efficient of the military governors invested with supreme power in the centres of population now under martial law, the revolutionists would, as usual, have accomplished nothing whatever by assassination. The Nihilists do not reason about what they do. Their sole aim seems to be to create a panic in the palace and in the streets, and when men's hearts are failing them from anxiety and terror, to give the signal for a general uprising. In one of the latest manifestoes issued by the revolutionary committee, the Czar was menaced with plot upon plot until he should renounce his authority and transfer it to an Assembly elected by universal suffrage. The rejoinder which he made was Executive Commission. The shots from the assassin's revolver following quickly, indicate that there is to be an implacable struggle between the conspirators and the two Czars.

THE "DECOY" POLICY.

After all, it is a man's own fault if he does the Democratic party. For that party does not fail to give frequent and ample proof of its true character. Just now, its journals and leaders are engaged in a controversy about the policy to be pursued by it in the coming Presidential campaign. One element insists that Mr. Bayard must not be nominated, nor any man who opposed the suppression of the Rebellion, because it would be fatal to the party at the North. Another element sneers at these views, and at the "decoy" policy which, itfrankly says, the party has tried more than nate any known and true Union man. Itthe decoy business, and can gain not a better hoist our true colors, and frankly 'acknowledge by our nominations and otherwise that the Democratic party was not in 'favor of suppression of the Rebellion." The natural candidate of the latter element evidently is Mr. Bayard, though Mr. Tilden's course at the outbreak of the war and afterwards was such as to commend him to the undisguised Copperheads, if he had not been

damaged as a candidate by various exposures. It is well that there are Democrats manly enough to avow these sentiments. If we are to have another attempt to cheat the people with the name of General Hancock, a Union soldier, or with the ridiculous cry of "Tilden "and Reform," it may be useful to know from more honest and manly Democrats what they think of it. Mr. Bayard is not ashamed, it appears, of the fact that he denounced and resisted any attempt to coerce the rebellious States. Those who wish to support him, whether they have his honesty or not, will be forced to imitate his candor. The World, of this city, editorially says: "To terrify the "representatives of the Democracy at Cincin-'nati into a 'decoy' policy, with 'decoy candidates, is a piece of work which might well enough be undertaken by an implacable "enemy of Democratic principles." Elsewhere it asks indignantly whether there is a word or idea to be found in Mr. Bayard's speech in 1861 "which is not in absolute harmony with "the declared principles of Democracy," and quotes at length from declarations of Mr. Tilden in 1861 and in 1863 to show that he, though now urged as the "decoy" candidate, was then of one mind with Senator Bayard in regard to secession and the duties of the Government toward the seceding States.

In this discussion among Democrats two facts are made prominent. First, the party was opposed to the suppression of rebellion in 1861, and to the measures necessary to that

called the war a failure, and what it had contionally maintained in the debate and voting upon all war measures in Congress from the beginning to the end of the war. Second, the Democratic party has nominated Union men into the support of a disloyal party. This is precisely what the Liberals of 1872 have discovered, with respect to the nomination of Mr. Greeley and the adoption of the platform | demanded on any question, An important of that year; they have since seen the Democratic party trample upon every pledge then made and treat with contempt every profession of desire for reconciliation upon a basis of loyalty and justice, and that discovery has caused nearly all the sincere and earnest independents of that time to return to hearty support of the Republican party. They have no more faith in Democratic professions of loyalty, of desire for peace and order at the South on the basis of equal justice to all, or of determination to maintain the public credit, and save the country from inflation and re- go over until another call, with the possibility pudiation. These things the Democratic party professed and pledged, we are flippantly told, reached. This gives rise to great haste and to merely as a "decoy," and the party seems to glory in its dishonesty.

Well, "Tilden and Reform" was only a decoy" of a different sort. The party meant to elect the unscrupulous schemer whose cipher dispatches were afterward disclosed, and knew the man better than those who were caught by his professions of zeal for reform. It meant to capture the Government, and turn it over to the control of the old Secessionists and Copperheads of 1861, under the pretence of reforming things. This charge, also, brought by Democrats against their own party, must be held fully sustained by history. For the party does not shrink from Mr. Tilden to-day, after his true character and his methods have been made known. It hesitates to nominate him only because it fears that the same decov may not serve a second time.

But what is the country to think of a party which so openly debates whether it will try another dishonest trick, such as it has tried before, or fall back upon candor and honesty as, after all, its best policy? Every day it is made more clear that the Democratic party does not care how it wins-by what false professions, by what dishonest alliances, by what eriminal or revolutionary means-if only it can win. Day by day, before the whole country, the Democratic party publicly asks itself, Shall we try another cheat, or bluntly admit that we never did want the rebellion suppressed ?" And yet there are Democrats who fancy that the people cannot see through tricks so shallow, even after they have been openly explained and rehearsed!

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Mayor Kalloch made an address recently to the workingmen in San Francisco, and in the course of his long and exciting harangue-a great part of which seemed intended to inflame popular animosity against the Supervisors because they had failed to find or make work for the unemployed-he warned "Capital" that trouble would come if it did not "encourage and ele-"vate labor," abandon the idea of "merely getting the cheapest labor," and, above all. drive out the cheap Chinese who "degrade 'and humiliate" the white working classes, California is the only part of the United States which is not prosperous. Elsewhere men find work enough at fair wages, and those who are not employed are as a rule idle through their own fault. But in San Francisco there seems to be genuine distress, and laborers and artisans out of work are marching about the treets or besieging the public authorities with are driving out white labor because they | this he is told that he must come down to the not know the rottenness and the disloyalty of standards which prevail at the East. The equalities in the rates of labor can be maintained; and it is idle to imagine that the expulsion of Chinamen will enable mechanics and others in California to earn twice as much as persons in the same employments can earn in New-York.

The men who went about from factory to factory the other day in San Francisco, demanding the dismissal of the Chinese, might have learned the futility of their once, and would try again if it should nomi- proceedings from the experience of a single afternoon. The demoniac tryant, Capisays: "We have been disgracefully beaten in tal, as it presented itself to them on that occasion, seems to have been embodied in the "single Republican vote by it. We may much | persons of a few small manufacturers, a large proportion of whom probably realized from their business a smaller income than some of drift of sentiment among the employers indicated that they would gladly give the preference to white men, except for the fact that white men refused to work at wages which any manufacturer can pay. If it had not been for Chinese cheap labor the industries of California would have been prostrated long ago by outside competition. "Twice," said the proprietor of one establishment, "we discharged our Chinese and took on white men; but the white bands got drunk and could not be depended upon, and we found 'it impossible to compete with Eastern man-'ufactories." The labor which the Sand Lots orators call degrading supplies them with many of their daily needs. The committee of the Board of Health which condemned Chinatown as a nuisance mentioned as one of the infamies revealed by a visit to that quarter that in a crowded tenement the "moon-eyed 'lepers" were discovered in the act of manufacturing overalls and cheap shirts for the workingmen of San Francisco. They outraged civilization moreover by making vermicelli. confectionery and cigars; and it now appears that at the close of the tour of inspection the committee proceeded to regale themselves at a Chinese restaurant. Denis Kearney himself is said to have kept a Chinese cook until the

### absurdity of the situation became unbearable. THE NEW RULES.

For the first time since the formation of the Government the rules of the House of Representatives have undergone a thorough experienced parliamentarians as Speaker Ranhave been done with a view solely to facilitat-

itself formally declared in 1864, when it riously contemplated the opposition of the Republican members of the committee caused its abandonment.

The relative powers and privileges of the majority and minority do not appear to be materially changed by the new rules, which go only as decoys, to entrap loyal voters into effect next Monday; in fact, the only alteration seems to be one in the interest of the minority, which secures at least half an hour for debate after the previous question is change in the direction of a more careful consideration of committee reports than the old system permitted, is that made in the "morning hour,"-a division of the legislative day beginning immediately after the reading of the journal. At present each standing committee is entitled in its turn to two successive morning hours in which to report its business to the House. Unless it can get some of its measures made special orders for subsequent days, it must dispose of all its business in these two hours, or let a portion of it that the session will expire before it is again an appeal to members not to discuss the bills presented, lest the time shall be exhausted before the committee can unload its docket. Much faulty legislation is hurried through in this way. The new rules provide that no action shall be taken upon bills reported in the morning bour further than to place them upon one of three calendars, the first of which is to comprise revenue and appropriation bills, the second general legislation, and the third private bills. This assimilates the practice of the House to that of most State Legislatures.

Another improvement is the rule limiting the time when motions can be made to suspend the rules to the first and third Mondays in each month, which cuts down one-half the opportunity for rushing through without debate buncombe resolutions, half-baked bills and mischievous schemes of all sorts. The new rules do not prohibit, as they ought, the placing of riders upon appropriation bills, but they require that they shall be germane, and shall come from a committee, which is an improvement on the present practice.

GOOD MODELS UNDER BAD CONDITIONS. Mr. F. B. Thurber, in a letter published on another page, takes exception to our strictures upon the recent exhibition of plans for improved school houses. This is a question of means, not ends. Any movement for promot; ing the sanitary condition of our public schools and tenement-houses will have our hearty sympathy and active support. But we do not like indirect methods which confuse the public, annoy architects, and complicate what might otherwise be a simple and direct question. In the two competitions to which Mr. Thurber refers the committees of award have confessed that a solution was impossible under the conditions imposed by those who offered the prizes. As soon as the reports have been presented the conductors of the enterprise have professed that the impessibility of working out the problem under the conditions of the competition was precisely what had influenced them at the outset, and that they had taken this indirect method of establishing their proposition. Now, we contend that it would have been wiser to arrange the conditions so as to render a solution

of the question entirely practicable. Let us be more explicit. A year ago the basis of the tenement-house competition was the ordinary city lot with a frontage of twentyfive feet and a depth of one hundred feet, and with unbroken walls on each side. Four prizes were awarded for as many modifications of the same design, and that was not one clamors for relief. Yet labor of all kinds is whit better than the plans which conoald in California at extravagant rates. The tractors were following in many quarters of Sand Lots agitators declare that a man who the city. The result was a unanimous decisaccepts work at less than two dollars a day is | ion of the committee of award that a home not fit to live. The Chinese have thrust for working people which would answer the themselves into all manner of industries and requirements of sanitary science and at the content with reasonable wages and willing to could not be built on a single city lot. In work for a pittance which would not sup- as Mr. Thurber states the case, that a safe, port a white man. They earn fair incomes. commodious and properly lighted school for But the white workingman in San Francisco even eight hundred pupils cannot be built on has been demoralized by years of high prices an inclosed lot one hundred by one hundred and luxury, and he feels "degraded" when feet. If, however, the conditions of the competitions had been varied so that the building site might have been in the first instance a corner business connections of different sections of lot or a double lot, and in the second case a the country are now so close that no great in- corner lot one handred by one hundred feet, or five or even six, instead of four lots, positive instead of negative results would have been accomplished. Why should the conductors of such competitions, to which architects give their time and talent in good faith, adopt backhanded methods of establishing what cannot be done? Why will they not allow the draughtsmen whose cooperation they invoke to show what can be done?

An almost amusing illustration of the peculiar ways of strikers comes from the mines of the Houtzdale. Penn., region. The coal miners demand an advance of 10 cents per ton; and this might be granted if the operators could have assurance that it would finally settle matters. But there have been nine strikes in three months. First they struck for a check weighman, upon the plea that the operators their hands. Various answers were made to were cheating them. This was granted with the the complaining workmen; but the general proviso that the weighman should be paid by the men themselves. Then they struck to have the said weighman placed upon the company's pay-roll, and carried that point. Then the drivers struck for an advance of 25 cents per day, and got it. Then the trapperastruck for an advance of 10 cents per day, and got it. Then the miners struck for 10 cents per ton advance for mining, and got it. Then the drivers struck for an advance of 25 cents per day, and for "ten hours," and got both their claims al lowed. Then the miners organized the present strike, and the drivers propose to follow suit. In view of these constant and repeated demands, the operators have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to draw the line somewhere. In fact, if the thing is to go on, the mines themselves might as well be deeded as a free gift to the workmen. For it is impossible to carry on any business successfully or even intelligently if wages are thus to be kept uncertain, and always on the rise at that,

A further discussion of the ramifications of the right of property in an unacted drama is about to come up in Philadelphia, where Mr. Leo Goldmark, of this city, has obtained a temporary injunction to prevent Mr. J. S. Crossy from performing "The Sea Cadet" at the North Broad Street Theatre, The operetts, which is the original of "The Royal Middy," was written by Richard Genee and Frederick Zell of Vienna. Zell (the libretrist) made over his interest to Genee; Genee sold the right of performance in the United States to Matilda Cottrelly; and Miss Cottrelly sold the right to translate and produce it in English to Leo Goldmark, from whom Mr. Augustin Daly derives his title to the exclusive represen tation of "The Royal Middy," If the facts are correctly stated in Mr. Goldmark's complaint, the law of the case would seem to be clear. As neither the original German play, "Der Seecadet," nor the English translation of it, under the title of "The Royal revision. The work was undertaken by such | Middy," has ever been published, the rights of the composer and his licensees are fully protected by dall, Mr. Garfield and Mr. Frye, and seems to the common law, and Mr. Goldmark can prohibit the use of his version or any other version substan-

They assert only what the Democratic party | the rights of the minority, but if this was se- | vote at the town elections on Monday last, Many be assessed and registered; while a large proportion of those who had been registered did not go to the polls. But no argument for or against the extension of the suffrage can be made from this fact. It is, to be sure, a little discouraging to find that after all the noise on the subject women are indifferent. Mr. Greeley always said that he would support woman suffrage whenever he could be satisfied that women wanted it. He anticipated precisely the esult which has now been arrived at in Massachusetts. At the same time, it must be remembered that women may slowly comprehend the privilege, and may need to be educated up to the performance of a public duty. A great many men neglect to vote. At every crisis, it is necessary to hammer it into their heads that they owe the State such duty. Possibly the Massachusetts women require a like entreaty, administered, of course, after a gentler

> A suspicion seems to have arisen at Cincinnat that the reported disagreements between Theodore Thomas and certain directors of the College of Music are connected in some way with schemes to bring Thomas back to New-York, This is a mistake. New-York would welcome Thomas's return with the greatest satisfaction, but there is no scheme afoot for securing that desirable object, nor, unfortu- blending of the instrument unmistakably imnately, is there any reasonable prospect at present that such a change could be brought about. It is no secret that differences have manifested themselves for some time among the managers of the Cincinnati enterprise as to the proper policy of the effect of the Krentzer Sonata was still better, Mr. College; and considering how novel the whole pro- Brandt's admirable playing of the violin part acject is in a country like ours, this is not surprising. It may be said, in a general way, that Thomas has ocen anxious to establish a more rigorous course of instruction and higher artistic aims in the College than some of the other authorities believe to b compatible at present with its pecuniary success. bybody who knows Thomas's character and am bition might have anticipated just this difficulty.

The clearest event of the political future is Til-

Reyard's declaration that he stands now just where he stood in 1861 has decided the business for him. Even his most persevering supporters are sat-isfied now to let him stand in the same place for an-other four years at least.

It is noticeable that the Tammany organs are sient about the current reports that John Kelly will not bolt if Tilden is renominated. They are not able to hear of them at all. It is also noticeable that an article, bearing the earmarks of the Tilden Literary Bureau, is appearing simultaneously in many Democratic papers, the gist of which is that if Tilden can secure the united support of his party in New-York he is undoubtedly destined to be renomi-nated. Meditation upon these two facts is kindly recommended to those few Democratic editars who are recklessly persisting in the accumulation of crow by abusing Tilden.

One thing is certain: If there is no third term there will be no danger of a fourth or fifth.

Does the Republican party wish to nominate for the Presidency its own first choice, or the first choice of the Democratic party ?

party. Nothing but a barrel labelled "Reform There isn't a boom in sight in the Democratic

Has John Kelly given a written assurance that he will support any candidate who may be nominated at Uncinnatif A report that he has has been telegraphed West and South. Has be given a verbal assurance to the same effect? Will one of the Tammany organs answer these commutations?

The Reform brigands of Maine seem to be a good deal depressed by the town election returns on Mon-day. Their newspapers admit that they have been badly disappointed. One of them despairs of all comment on such figures, and remarks with feeling that the only consolution it can find is in the fact that the vote will be a good one to mark gains on next time. If the voters of the State read the dis-coveries of the State Investigating Committee the present figures will more probably be used to mark losses on when the time comes to vote again.

A Washington Senator is said to have offered to give a handsome party on the Fourth of July if the next Republican ticket doesn't prove to be Blaine and Logan. That is a brand-new combination.

Garcelon claims that, like Tilden, he is an Inno ent. He said in a speech on Saturday night that he had nothing to do with tabulating the returns, and knew nothing about them, except "in a genera nanuer." As fast as they came in after the election lomestic employments, only because they are same time yield returns on the capital invested they were referred to the tabulating committee. He never saw even an envelope containing a return render faithful service. It is not true that like manner seven prizes have been awarded All that he and his Council did was to resolve to "strictly follow the Constitution." This leaves the he marvellous feats of "tabulating" which the the marvellous feats of "tabulating which the Hals Committee have exposed? And who instigated the forgeries which have been confessed? Was it Pillisbury, whose reputation is modestly estimated by himself as being worth \$20,000. Was it the sick "legal adviser"? Somebody must take the responsibility. In the meantime Garcelon bears down rather heavily on his accusers. "If there is a Heaven to which these men go," he says, "I had rather be in hell." He ought to have a pretty good idea of what hell is by this time.

PERSONAL.

deal of his private income when he was President ad he is now obliged to sell a part of his mansion in Mr. Walt Whitman regards Emerson as the great-

Marshal MacMahon is said to have spent a great

est of all American authors, and he likes Bryant's poetry with its "breath of the open air that, to him, is very sweet." The monument to Robert Schumann, at Bonn, is

o be unveiled with proper ceremony on May 20. On the evening of that day a great vocal and instrumental concert will be given, and on the following day a matinee of chamber music will be held. M. Sardon loitered about the theatre during the first performance of his new play, "Daniel Rochat,"

and took its failure with the greatest calmness

When he heard the uproar of hisses mixed with ap-plause he placidly spoke of it as a manifestation of astonishment. Walt Whitman has as much trouble in lecturing is in publishing his poems. He prepared a discourse on "Elias Hicks," the Quaker preacher, and

was to deliver it soon, but now at the eleventh hour the "Property Committee" of Association Hall, in Philadelphia, where it was to come off, refuse to let Mr. Whitman have the room. Of Miss Minnie Hank's performance of "Aida ! The London Examiner says that it may be placed side by side with her "Carmen" and her "Katharine," and mentions her "rare intelligence, perfect com-

Old Sojourner Truth has been staying in Topeka helping the colored refugees by her original and often very wise counsel, and awakening an interest in them among the white people. She says of the exodus: "It is just what I have been praying for these eight years. The Government and people were deaf, but the Lord heard me, and He is send-ing these people West on the public lands."

Mrs. Hayes is thus described by a writer in The Congregationalist: "Soon a lady of perhaps tifty entered the room, in a dress of garnet silk and velvet, the lace at the neck fastened by an emerald brooch, and took us each by the hand in the most ordial way, as though she had known us for years. I have never seen a face light up more beautifully, or eyes more full of expression. And this was the 'first lady in the land'; a woman as full of vivacity and cheer as a school-girl, who laughs as joyously as though life had been one long day of pleasure."

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is not the only dramatic artist who is also an artist with the brush. An exhibition of paintings, drawings and sculpture by members of the dramatic profession has just been opened in London, and some of the contributions are of much better than amateur rank. Mr. Forbes Roberts of some said, as we have said, the Robertson sends a very pretty portrait of Miss Ellen Terry; Mr. Kendal contributes two portraits-one of Mr. Compton as Touchstone, which was taken at odd moments snatched night after night from the business or the scanty leisure of the theatre. Miss Genevieve Ward sends several designs, one of which That is a sound reason why they should receive at the same time every credit mark they are entitled to. The policeman who tried to stop are clearly right.

That is a sound reason why they should receive and improving the methods of legislation. At one time it was apprehended that an attempt would be made to abridge of Massachusetts did not show any eagerness to legislation. At one time it was apprehended of Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller, the women of the methods of legislation. At one time it was apprehended of Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery—a peasant girl is a marveller with

Neville; while the inte Charles Matthews is well MUSIC. JOSEFFY'S CHAMBER CONCERTS.

Mr. Joseffy began last night at Chickering Hall a series of Wednesday chamber concerts, which are to continue through the mouth, the Wednesday in Holy Week (March 24) being excepted. They promise to be highly interesting and successful entertainments. His first programme was as follows:
Trio, E fiat. opus 100.
Impromptu for two planos, from Schumann's Man.
Fred.
Chaconne (plano solo).
Bad
Aircutzer sonata, violin and plano.
Bothovet

In the beautiful true, one of Schubert's strong, striking, and poetical creations, the pianist had the cooperation of Mr. Brandt (violin) and Mr. Wm. Muller ('ceilo). When Von Billow gave chamber concerts at Chickering Hall everybody was impressed by the remarkable manner in which the piano was subordinated to the general effect, while the planist, nevertheless, exerted a strong personal control over his companions. The case was different last night. The piano always predominated, partly because it was so exquisitely played, but partly, too, because it was so strong; and at the ginning of the trio the strings were quite eclipsed. But as the performance went on the proved; the artistic sense, so well developed in all three performances, drew them into closer and closer sympathy, and the execution of the work became more and more delicate and beautiful. The cording well with Joseffy's immitable touch and brilliant yet thoroughly well considered interpretation.

The duo for two persons is an effective transcription of the well-known melody of the Alpen Fay. from "Manfred," and was finely played by Messrs. Joseffy and Emile Guyon. The Bach violin Chaconne is arranged by Brahms for the left band alone. The arranging of the air, faithfully adhering to the original, was perhaps less of a feat than might be supposed, but the difficulties of the execution are enormous, and Mr. Joseffy overcame them with an impressive composure which greatly excited his audience. In obedience to a recall, he then played, with the left hand alone, an arrangement of the well-known Bach Gavotte. This was much less satisfactory than the other, for it was somewhat clumsy and obscure. Such exhibitions are well enough once in a while perhaps, as currosi-ties, but they hardly belong to the domain of art.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The Czar's body-guard is on duty day and night. Anybody entering the bed-room or the library of the sovereign would have to pass 200 Cossacks. Two soldiers sleep at the foot of his hed every night.

German taste in periodical literature differs rom that of Americans. There are no publications in Germany resembling our popular monthly magazines, but there is a style of periodical, admirable in its way, which we do not have, and which fills the field occupied ere by magazine literature. It is issued in weekly numbers, handsomely illustrated with wood engravings of marked excellence, the subjects of which are generally drawn from contemporary paintings. Two weekly issues are usually bound together, so that subscribers can sucs are usually bound together, so that subscribers can have the publication as a semi-monthly if they prefer. A well-known type of this style of periodical is the Garieniande, of Leipsic. The form and general plan of this loopular poper is followed by a new Berlin periodical called the Deutches Familienblatt, which substitutes, however, monthly for fortaightly issues. The cheappress, for these papers is surprising when their mechanical excellence and the good quality of their literary matter is a marken but account. Thus the price of the Familienblatt is 6 marks and 50 phennings a year—a sum about equal to American money to \$1.00. The course of true love, which has been

running with proverbial asperity in St. Louis, is pictursquely described by The Republican. Miss Lulu, from issisaippi, wrote to her mother announcing the fact that at last she had met her fate; in a word, she was engaged to her heart's choice, and until now love had ecimed a myth. To this epistle came a reply from the relinquish her daughter—the apple of her eye—to a per-fect stranger; that she could never allow this stranger to snatch from its fold the one lamb left to cheer her old age, her one blossom whose life had been as a dream of poetry. Then came the request for Miss Lulu's immediate return to her Southern home. When these facts were imparted to the suxhous lover he, with all the ardor of youth and elequence of love, implored her consent to an immediate marriage, thereby barring all obstructions. At first the rair girl wavered, but when she reflected that her mother's consent could never be gained the visided to her love—as strong as life itself—and just before starting for the train a minister was sent for and the happy counte were privately married in the parior of Mrs. H. Then came the sad adheus, when the wife, bidding her young husband an indefinite farewell, hore one secret to the home of her chiddhood, hoping soon to conclinate her mother and rain a recognition for her lover. Dreaty weeks went by, until at last, like the loving danchier she was, Miss Lulu confessed her so ret, relying on the unselfish love of a mother, and soon a telegram was sent to the lover announding that the sood parent was prepared to receive him and give him her objection.

At the instance of George Jacob Holyonka ociry. Then came the request for Miss Lulu's tume-

At the instance of George Jacob Holyoake the London Guild of Co-operators has taken steps to form an organization to encourage co-operative immi-gration to the United States, furnish information regarding locations for settlement, and advance capital under proper guarantees. The organization will act fa correspondence with the Co-operative Colony Aid Asso-ciation of New York. In a recent address before the Gulld, Mr. Holyonke gave an account of his travels in the United States, and of the interest he found manifested in the subject of co-operation. The special purpose of the address was to show how the principle of copose of the address was to show how the principle of co-operative effort could be advantageously applied to im-migration and settlement upon the new lands of the United States and Canada. "The ordinary emigrant from England," he said, "passes from the brightness, convenience and abounding society of cities to the silence of the forest and the companionship of unknown creatures who beset or crawl in his path. His new des-tiny is to fight the suiku and fruiful wilderness, which accounts him cleavy of he conquers it; or gives him but tiny is to fight the sailou and fruitful wilderness, which accords him plenty if he conquers it; or gives him but a grave if he fails. It is of the nature of a merciful thing to initigate the bit terness of this experience. Co-operation can smooth the park of this form of enterprise. It can collect families to go out together. It can produce them right information. It can provide a conductor on their passage out, and convey them to colony land, where houses are erected and provisions provided until crops can be raised; and it can supply a practical director until the settlers learn to take care of themselves, Co-operation can take the peri and uncertainty out of tricodless adventure, and lend the charm of comfort and accurity to manly and industrial enterprise."

## FINE ARTS.

THE HARPER COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS. Mr. J. Abner Harper, one of the members of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, having determined to sell his collection of paintings at auction, has placed them on public view from to-day until the day of sale at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, The sale will take place on the evenings of March 12 and 13, at Chickering Hall, R. Somerville, auctioneer, and the owner of the pictures has written to the Messrs. Leavitti that they are at liberty to assure the public that the pictures will be sold absolutely to the highest blidder. " No one," writes Mr. Harper, " will be allowed offer a bid on my account or in my behalf, either directly or indirectly."

To picture lovers, whether they be intending buyers mand of her powers and ability to adapt herself to or not, an exhibition like this offers a considerable addiaby character, tragic or comic." tion to the intellectual pleasures of the town. Out of he 144 pictures hanging on these walls, there are not a dozen which the visitor can afford to mass without examination. The owner has shown excellent taste and judgment in the choice of these works, and the public

can only be benefited by their distribution.

The greater number of the names represented in the neatly printed and carefully prepared estalogue are those of foreign artists. The American pletures are few and unimportant, though they do no discredit to the artists. The catalogue opens with the names of Winslow Homer, George C. Lambdin, and J. W. Casilear, each in his own field an excellent painter, and further on we find pictures by Messrs. Magrath, Whittredge, Tait, Sanford Gifford, Chase, McEntee, Swain Gib ford, Louis Tiffany, Eastman Johnson and William T. Richards. As will be seen this is a small deputation and us each of these artists sends but one work, the collection remains—the American pictures deducted—almost exclusively foreign.

The foreign artists, too, are those whose canvases have been the height of the fashion in New-York for the last ten years at least, but judging by the impression the collection is not strong in works of the romantic school. Here indeed are Mettling's beautiful flowers, as fresh as when Mr. Cottler first showed them to us; there is a Millet, a Philippe Rousseau, and a Théodore Rousseau, and there are four pictures by Diaz, and four by Jules Dupré. The Millet is a variation on the same theme with one formerly owned by Mr. Avery-a peasant girl